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THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING IN ALBERTA

Prepared by -

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EDMONTON - 1965.

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INTRODUCTION

Residents of the four western provinces spend a minimum of $580 million per year for clothing. Production of garments in the same area is valued at less than $170 million (retail). The retail value of the market in Alberta exceeds $175 million per year, while the value of clothing manufactured locally is less than $30 million (retail). Dollar figures therefore indicate that there is opportunity for expansion of the garment manufacturing industry in Alberta.

There are a number of factors relevant to the establishment of a clothing plant in Alberta:

1. The demand for clothing in Alberta exceeds local production by approximately $145 million.
2. The market is growing. Population in the four western provinces increased from four million persons to five million persons between 1954 and 1964.
3. Total personal income in the four western provinces increased from $4,956 million in 1954 to $9,490 million in 1964.
4. The proportion of the family dollar spent on clothing tends to rise as income rises.
5. Alberta is centrally located in the Western Canada market area.
6. The majority of plants presently in Alberta experience yearly sales increases.
7. Because the clothing industry in Alberta is largely undeveloped, a manufacturer is relatively free from local competition.

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THE WESTERN CANADIAN MARKET

RETAIL

The market for clothing in the four western provinces in 1963 was estimated to be $581 million at retail prices. Alberta's market was valued at $176 million. Knitted goods accounted for approximately one quarter of the total value.

Clothing for women comprised the largest proportion of the total western market as shown below:

women's clothing	$279 million	48%
men's wear	$199 million	34%
children's and infants' clothing	$104 million	18%

The estimated retail value of major garment groups is shown below:

men's and boys' suits and trousers	$91 million
hosiery	$53 million
dresses	$50 million
sweaters	$30 million
men's underwear	$15 million
nightwear	$14 million

MANUFACTURING

In 1963 there were twenty-one firms of all sizes manufacturing garments* in Alberta (see Table 6). Of these, two produced knitted goods, nine were men's clothing factories, seven were women's clothing plants, two produced fur goods and there was one hat manufacturer.

The total value at factory of shipments in Alberta for 1963

* - excluding leather goods.

was $17.9 million (see Table 7). Men's clothing factories accounted for $14.8 million or 83% of the total while other firms accounted for the remaining $3.1 million.

The Alberta population in 1961 was 7% of the Canadian total. The value of factory shipments for clothing was only 1% of Canada's total. Similarly, while the population of the four western provinces was 26% of Canada's total, the clothing shipments were valued at only 8% of the country's total (see Table 9).

ALBERTA MARKET

The estimated market for knitted goods in Alberta for 1963 was $51 million of which Alberta manufacturers produced only a negligible portion (see Table 8).

The market for garments for children under 15 was estimated to be $30 million and yet there were no children's clothing factories in Alberta. The men's clothing market was estimated at $62 million, while men's clothing production in Alberta was approximately $23 million (retail value). The largest difference between production and purchases was for women's clothing; $80 million worth was imported into the province.

The following items, which sell in substantial quantities, are not locally produced: all types of hosiery, lingerie, foundation garments, men's underwear, fabric gloves and mittens, T-shirts, sweatshirts, jerseys, bathing suits, bathrobes, rainwear, infants' wear, ties and most children's wear and women's sweaters.

TABLE 1

THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE CLOTHING MARKET IN WESTERN CANADA AND ALBERTA - 1963
(Retail Prices)

	Estimated Market in 4 Western Provinces 1963 $	Estimated Market in Alberta 1963 $
FEMALES, 4 to 15 YEARS		
Coats, suits, jackets, sweaters	19,139,000	5,543,000
Winter coats, except fur	4,660,000	1,345,000
Fur coats, jackets, repairs	117,000	33,000
Spring and fall coats	1,492,000	525,000
All other coats, including rain coats	625,000	164,000
Jackets	2,676,000	787,000
Wool suits	200,000	33,000
Other suits	350,000	98,000
Snow, ski, slack suits	4,343,000	1,279,000
Sweaters	4,676,000	1,279,000
Dresses, skirts, blouses	10,436,000	3,051,000
Blouses:		
Nylon and other synthetics	283,000	33,000
Rayon and silk	42,000	-
Cotton	1,659,000	525,000
Other	-	-
Skirts:	3,067,000	886,000
House Dresses:	42,000	-
Other Dresses:		
Wool	808,000	262,000
Cotton	2,967,000	951,000
Rayon and silk	584,000	164,000
Nylon and other synthetics	984,000	230,000
Underwear, nightwear, hosiery	11,953,000	3,476,000
Stockings:		
Nylon	1,584,000	492,000
Other	3,559,000	1,082,000
Slips:		
Nylon	775,000	230,000
Other	850,000	262,000
Panties, vests, combinations, etc.	2,534,000	689,000
Corsets, girdles, garter belts	267,000	98,000
Brassieres	583,000	164,000
Nightgowns and pyjamas:		
Rayon and silk	242,000	33,000
Nylon	75,000	33,000
Cotton	1,009,000	295,000
Other	475,000	98,000

	Estimated Market in 4 Western Provinces 1963	Estimated Market in Alberta 1963
	$	$
Other Clothing	5,585,000	1,475,000
Play and sunsuits, shorts, bathing suits	3,134,000	787,000
Gloves and mitts	767,000	262,000
Hats	625,000	164,000
Scarves, mufflers, stoles	425,000	131,000
Housecoats, bathrobes	634,000	131,000
FEMALES OVER 15 YEARS		
Coats, suits, jackets, sweaters	114,334,000	36,177,000
Winter coats, except fur	22,274,000	5,674,000
Fur coats, jackets, repairs	30,852,000	12,562,000
Spring and fall coats	11,586,000	3,608,000
All other coats, including raincoats	2,576,000	525,000
Jackets	4,734,000	1,542,000
Wool suits	14,354,000	4,198,000
Other suits	6,268,000	2,066,000
Snow, ski and slack suits, slacks	5,935,000	1,738,000
Sweaters and sweater coats	15,755,000	4,264,000
Dresses, skirts, blouses	65,316,000	19,646,000
Blouses:		
Nylon and other synthetics	2,984,000	886,000
Rayon and silk	1,517,000	426,000
Cotton	5,268,000	1,738,000
Other	200,000	33,000
Skirts	10,311,000	3,050,000
House Dresses	4,293,000	1,312,000
Other Dresses:		
Wool	9,352,000	2,886,000
Cotton	13,428,000	4,231,000
Rayon and silk	12,670,000	3,608,000
Nylon and other synthetics	5,293,000	1,476,000
Underwear, nightwear, hosiery	76,013,000	21,680,000
Stockings:		
Nylon	31,034,000	8,758,000
Other	2,050,000	623,000
Slips:		
Nylon	6,694,000	1,870,000
Other	1,884,000	623,000
Panties, vests, combinations, etc.	7,452,000	2,165,000
Corsets, girdles, garter belts	10,503,000	3,050,000
Brassieres	9,711,000	2,788,000
Nightgowns and pyjamas:		
Rayon and silk	975,000	262,000
Nylon	2,384,000	623,000
Cotton	2,601,000	754,000
Other	625,000	164,000

	Estimated Market in 4 Western Provinces 1963	Estimated Market in Alberta 1963
	$	$
Other Clothing	23,039,000	6,592,000
Play and sunsuits, shorts, bathing suits	5,010,000	1,279,000
Gloves and mitts	3,959,000	1,148,000
Hats	8,686,000	2,558,000
Scarves, mufflers, stoles	1,350,000	426,000
Housecoats, bathrobes	4,034,000	1,181,000
MALES, 4 to 15 YEARS		
Coats, jackets, sweaters	9,844,000	2,918,000
Winter overcoats	1,592,000	623,000
Topcoats	342,000	131,000
Sport jackets, windbreakers	3,618,000	853,000
All other coats, including raincoats	475,000	98,000
Snow suits, ski suits, parkas	1,592,000	623,000
Sweaters	2,225,000	590,000
Suits and trousers	13,604,000	3,706,000
Wool suits	767,000	262,000
Other suits	75,000	33,000
Trousers and slacks:		
Wool	2,167,000	656,000
Other	3,559,000	918,000
Work pants, jeans, overalls	7,036,000	1,837,000
Shirts, socks, underwear	14,429,000	4,068,000
Shirts:		
School	3,468,000	951,000
Work	350,000	98,000
Rayon sport	775,000	230,000
T-shirts, sweat shirts	1,917,000	492,000
Socks:		
Work	350,000	98,000
Wool and wool mixture dress	1,734,000	558,000
Nylon and other	1,325,000	361,000
Underwear:		
Shirts and shorts	2,409,000	689,000
Other	650,000	230,000
Pyjamas	1,451,000	361,000
Other Clothing	3,218,000	952,000
Hats, caps, helmets	850,000	262,000
Gloves, mitts	992,000	361,000
Bathrobes, lounging robes	200,000	33,000
Bathing suits, shorts	984,000	230,000
Ties	117,000	33,000
Scarves, mufflers, earmuffs	75,000	33,000

	Estimated Market in 4 Western Provinces 1963	Estimated Market in Alberta 1963
	$	$
MALES OVER 15 YEARS		
Coats, jackets, sweaters	47,818,000	15,842,000
Winter overcoats	12,852,000	4,526,000
Topcoats	5,542,000	2,132,000
Sport jackets, windbreakers	16,112,000	4,986,000
All other coats, including raincoats	4,551,000	1,443,000
Ski suits, parkas	2,084,000	820,000
Sweaters	6,677,000	1,935,000
Suits and trousers	77,477,000	23,616,000
Wool suits	40,602,000	12,267,000
Other suits	2,834,000	984,000
Trousers and slacks:		
Wool	14,278,000	4,330,000
Other	6,635,000	2,099,000
Work pants, jeans, overalls	13,128,000	3,936,000
Shirts, socks, underwear	58,082,000	17,284,000
Shirts:		
Business	15,204,000	4,461,000
Work	4,768,000	1,410,000
Rayon sport	5,468,000	1,771,000
T-shirts, sweat shirts	5,476,000	1,574,000
Socks:		
Work	3,259,000	951,000
Wool and wool mixture dress	5,601,000	1,738,000
Nylon and other	2,559,000	754,000
Underwear:		
Shirts and shorts	8,903,000	2,526,000
Other	3,059,000	1,082,000
Pyjamas	3,785,000	1,017,000
Other Clothing	15,262,000	4,887,000
Hats, caps, helmets	4,768,000	1,574,000
Gloves, mitts	4,076,000	1,345,000
Bathrobes, lounging robes	733,000	230,000
Bathing suits, shorts	1,525,000	394,000
Ties	3,518,000	1,082,000
Scarves, mufflers, earmuffs	642,000	262,000
CHILDREN UNDER 4 YEARS	15,887,000	5,050,000
Coats, buntings, snow suits	2,992,000	1,017,000
Hoods, bonnets, scarves, mittens	583,000	164,000
Play and sun suits, overalls	3,542,000	1,148,000
Other suits, dresses	892,000	262,000
Sweaters, jackets	1,225,000	426,000
Pants, undershirts	2,159,000	689,000
Diapers	934,000	262,000
Stockings, garters, bootees	1,234,000	394,000
Sleeping garments, robes, blankets	1,559,000	426,000
Layettes, etc.	767,000	262,000
T O T A L	581,436,000	175,963,000

ALBERTA LOCATION FACTORS

ADVANTAGES

Several advantages accrue to an Alberta clothing manufacturer. The most obvious is the fact that the local supply of garments is far short of the market demand. Production in 1963 was valued at approximately $30 million (retail value), while $176 million was spent for clothing.

The western provinces are experiencing a marked population increase. From 1954 to 1964, the population of the four western provinces increased from four million to five million (see Table 10). The populations of Alberta and British Columbia increased by 800 thousand persons; a rate somewhat higher than that for Canada during the same period. It is estimated that Alberta's population will increase a further 25 - 30% in the next ten years.

During recent years, personal income has also increased due to a growing labour force and a rise in per capita income. From 1954 to 1964, total personal income in the four western provinces rose 92% from $4,956 million to $9,490 million (see Table 11). Alberta experienced a higher rate of increase than did Canada during the same period.

It can probably be assumed that an increase in family income accompanies an increase in personal income although the exact relationship is not known. As family income rises, so does the proportion spent on clothing, especially in families whose annual income is under $10,000. This "under $10,000 per year" group accounts for approximately 90% of the total number of families in the prairie provinces.

Alberta offers a central location in the western Canada market area, which extends from the Pacific Coast to the Lakehead in the east, and north to include the North West Territories and the Yukon. Most cities in Alberta are well serviced with rail, air and highway connections, thus providing ready accessibility to all points in the market area.

Presently in Alberta, clothing retailers must allow for lengthy "periods of supply" (the period between the order placement date and the delivery date). The longer the period of supply, the greater the degree to which retailer's orders are speculative. The retailer may lose revenue in not being able to obtain prompt delivery on re-orders of fast selling items. A local manufacturer who could reduce the period of supply would have a distinct advantage, provided other factors such as price, style and quality were comparable with competitive products.

An important initial advantage to new Alberta clothing manufacturers is the lack of local competition from other fabricators. With the exception of women's sportswear and men's pants, no garments are manufactured in Alberta in large quantities. Thus the Alberta manufacturer presently operates in an atmosphere unlike the rapid pace typical of the garment industry in Montreal and New York.

LABOUR

The Alberta Labour Act is "an act respecting the conditions of labour and the welfare of employees in the province". It deals with hours of work, minimum wages, labour welfare, industrial standards, labour relations and equal pay. Of particular concern to those in the garment industry is a special order of the Act which governs minimum wages in the garment industry. Under this order, garment manufacturers, in centres of over 5,000, are allowed to pay inexperienced employees 70¢ per hour for the first four weeks of employment and 75¢ per hour for the second four weeks. Following this, the minimum wage of $1.00 per hour must be paid (see Table 12). In centres of 5,000 or less, inexperienced employees may be paid 60¢ per hour for the first four weeks and 65¢ per hour for the second four weeks. After eight weeks, employees must be paid the minimum wage of 85¢ per hour*.

* - January 1, 1966 - 95¢ per hour.
July 1, 1966 - $1.00 per hour.

With reference to tables compiled by the Federal Department of Labour in 1964, it would appear that the average wage per hour for garment workers in Alberta is higher than the average for garment workers in Canada. Female sewing machine operators in Alberta averaged $1.23 per hour compared to the Canadian average of $1.16 per hour (see Table 13). The difference in rates for cutters was even wider, with $2.08 per hour and $1.85 per hour being the rates for Alberta and Canada respectively (see Table 14).

As indicated by the following 1961 labour force tables, there are three noteworthy characteristics of female garment workers in Alberta:

(a) over three-fourths were married

(b) over one-half were of German, Italian or Ukrainian descent.

(c) over one-half had, at most, an elementary education.

Population and labour force statistics indicate that a substantial number of residents in selected Alberta centres have one or more of the above characteristics.

TABLE 2

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND ETHNIC GROUP - ALBERTA - 1961

	In Textile Industry	In Knitwear Plants	In Clothing Plants
		(Number in Plant)	
Total Labour Force	106	23	1,049
By Ethnic Group -			
British Isles	41	5	133
French	7	1	41
German	23	8	272
Hungarian	-	2	43
Italian	2	-	126
Netherlands	7	1	35
Polish	4	3	73
Scandinavian	3	2	24
Ukrainian	10	1	152
Other European and Asiatic	9	-	150

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada 1961
Labour Force Bulletin No. 3.2-10, Table 11.

TABLE 3

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION SHOWING MARITAL STATUS AND SCHOOLING - ALBERTA - 1961

	Cutters and Markers	Sewers and Sewing Machine Operators
	No.	No.
Total	32	827
Marital Status -		
Single	9	153
Married	18	642
Widowed or divorced	5	32
Highest Grade Attended -		
Elementary- less than 5 years	2	62
5 years and over	10	429
Secondary - one or two years	13	197
3 to 5 years	6	134
University- some	1	5
degree	-	-

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada 1961
Labour Force Bulletin No. 3.1-12, Table 17.

LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

A manufacturer in Alberta must adhere to a number of laws and regulations when operating a business:

Alberta Labour Act

Alberta Electrical Protection Act

Provincial Health Regulations

Alberta Gas Protection Act

National Building Code

Local Building Bylaws

Local Zoning Bylaws

Waste Disposal Regulations

District Planning Commission Regulations

Workmen's Compensation Act

Unemployment Insurance Act

TAXATION

The Alberta government has passed an act relating to equalized assessment whereby all centres are obliged to follow the same methods of assessment for taxation purposes. Individual municipalities are not permitted to offer local tax concessions for the purpose of attracting new industries.

MANUFACTURING SITES

In all of the larger cities in Alberta, space for manufacturing can be procured readily. There may be some difficulty in obtaining immediate occupancy of units of over 15,000 square feet. Major contractors will erect buildings to the manufacturer's specifications on sale or rental basis.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

All of the centres mentioned on the following pages are well provided with trucking, bus and rail services. In addition, regularly scheduled air runs operate from Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Grande Prairie. Communication systems are well developed in the province, with all the centres having regular mail delivery, telephones and either C.P. or C.N. telecommunications (see Maps I and II).

TABLE 4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION

		CALGARY		EDMONTON		LETHBRIDGE		MEDICINE HAT	
		Population	Labour Force	Population	Labour Force	Population	Labour Force	Population	Labour Force
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Female Population by Ethnic Group - 1961								
1	Total	124,337	n/a	140,104	n/a	17,743	n/a	12,491	n/a
2	British Isles	74,006		65,265		8,678		4,837	
3	French	4,788		8,859		473		326	
4	German	13,573		17,384		1,667		4,555	
5	Netherlands	4,208		4,832		927		324	
6	Polish	2,470		5,366		517		208	
7	Scandinavian	7,004		7,187		1,103		556	
8	Ukrainian	3,562		16,373		658		243	
9	Other and not stated	14,726		14,838		3,720		1,442	
	Female Population and Labour Force, by Age Group - 1961								
10	Total (15 years and over)	84,722	30,021	94,926	36,286	12,026	4,290	8,624	2,551
	Age Group -								
11	15 - 19	7,913	3,244	10,224	4,481	1,291	536	967	350
12	20 - 24	9,780	5,446	12,357	7,377	1,273	745	862	444
13	25 - 34	20,730	7,261	22,060	8,204	2,430	868	1,561	486
14	35 - 44	17,739	6,704	19,401	7,673	2,338	953	1,639	601
15	45 - 54	11,802	4,799	13,638	5,747	1,923	786	1,335	449
16	55 - 64	7,429	2,065	8,273	2,320	1,289	341	987	181
17	65 - 69	2,975	330	3,113	332	496	41	414	27
18	70 +	6,289	172	5,860	152	986	20	859	13
	Female Population* and Labour Force, by Highest Grade Attended in School - 1961								
19	Total	82,308	30,021	91,793	36,286	11,641	4,290	8,430	2,551
	Elementary -								
20	4 years or less	5,197	428	6,757	857	1,147	130	1,259	74
21	5 years and over	16,599	4,333	21,041	6,260	2,874	778	2,348	586
	Secondary -								
22	1 to 5 years	54,349	22,392	55,381	24,983	6,889	2,987	4,489	1,694
	University -								
23	some university	3,040	1,077	4,073	2,758	525	282	237	152
24	university degree	2,223	891	2,541	1,428	206	113	97	45
	Female Population and Labour Force, by Marital Status - 1961								
	Single -								
25	(15 years & over)	15,920	10,654	19,900	13,496	2,239	1,428	1,521	835
26	Married	59,504	16,568	65,310	19,811	8,394	2,477	6,063	1,514
27	Widowed or divorced	9,298	2,799	9,716	2,979	1,393	385	1,040	202

* 5 years of age and over, not attending school.
** Labour Force statistics not available.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, 1961.
Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

AND LABOUR FORCE IN SELECTED AREAS - 1961

RED DEER		GRANDE PRAIRIE**	CAMROSE**	ST. PAUL BONNYVILLE AREA**	VERMILION AREA**	VEGREVILLE AREA**	STETTLER AREA**	MAGRATH AREA**	
Population	Labour Force	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
9,828	n/a	4,077	3,543	13,132	6,521	5,237	4,131	5,874	1
5,575		2,012	1,355	3,651	3,944	768	2,159	3,005	2
481		327	120	4,028	247	181	165	110	3
1,094		530	628	756	657	373	913	999	4
546		234	79	164	134	80	143	146	5
138		128	107	582	225	323	45	88	6
837		401	895	671	433	160	336	574	7
329		177	138	2,056	587	3,100	64	69	8
828		268	22	1,224	294	252	306	883	9
6,448	2,282	2,546	2,541	7,973	4,175	3,531	2,614	3,656	10
851	316	372	326	1,119	555	492	314	580	11
902	441	357	249	949	359	240	255	316	12
1,475	461	635	387	1,836	754	555	522	591	13
1,292	504	488	384	1,748	858	734	532	668	14
872	365	289	369	993	654	651	411	571	15
500	161	207	234	629	452	476	241	433	16
189	24	62	123	257	175	148	102	170	17
367	10	136	469	392	368	235	237	327	18
6,378	2,282	2,515	2,422	6,549	3,731	2,841	2,220	3,270	19
1,047	20	251	252	661	152	429	48	178	20
1,363	426	567	1,200	2,408	1,199	1,119	536	1,134	21
3,608	1,627	1,518	834	3,083	2,123	1,195	1,487	1,727	22
286	163	134	106	321	204	78	109	198	23
74	46	45	30	76	53	20	40	33	24
1,667	714	500	550	1,589	747	671	438	840	25
4,271	1,383	1,843	1,535	5,499	3,018	2,550	1,908	2,433	26
510	185	203	456	502	410	310	268	383	27

TABLE 5

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR SELECTED AREAS OF ALBERTA

	Total Population 1961	Total Population 1965*	Total Value of Manufacturer's Shipments 1963	Value of Retail Sales 1961	Value of Receipts in the Services Industry 1961	Value of Building Permits Issued 1964
	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Calgary	249,641	311,116	323,397.6	329,984.2	63,532.4	95,639.0
Edmonton	281,027	357,696	471,067.9	357,503.7	72,226.1	103,878.9
Lethbridge	35,454	36,805	55,848.7	55,148.5	7,616.9	5,591.6
Medicine Hat	24,484	25,271	40,935.4	32,092.2	4,315.5	4,236.7
Red Deer	19,612	25,195	12,292.9	33,826.2	4,717.4	7,972.9
Grande Prairie	8,352	10,708	8,964.8	13,878.1	2,708.5	2,878.3
Camrose	6,939	7,708	4,301.8	13,355.4	1,837.0	2,473.5
St. Paul - Bonnyville Area	28,215	30,100	1,955.1	15,405.6	1,923.7	1,587.8
Vermilion Area	13,649	14,300	5,127.0	14,164.5	1,667.5	3,037.5
Vegreville Area	11,035	11,500	Confidential	5,162.0	697.2	1,005.1
Stettler Area	8,597	9,000	644.5	7,820.4	1,009.5	729.7
Magrath Area	11,950	12,000	4,242.9	7,489.5	3,702.6	689.0

* Estimated

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, 1961.
Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

A P P E N D I X I

THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

PRODUCTION

In 1961, the 2,665 garment manufacturers in Canada produced clothing and knitted goods valued at $1,022 million (See Table 15). The area distribution of these plants was as follows:

Region	Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	$'000
Atlantic provinces	22	12,054
Quebec	1,710	637,417
Ontario	712	287,233
Western provinces	212	79,963
Unspecified by area	9	5,164

Most knitwear plants were in eastern Canada as Quebec and Ontario accounted for over 90% of the total number.

Men's Clothing Factories - 1961

	Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	$'000
Canada	488	279,089
Quebec	275	154,395
Ontario	128	80,280
Manitoba	51	24,488
Alberta	9	10,456
Saskatchewan	21	6,829
Other	4	2,641

Women's Clothing Factories - 1961

	Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	$'000
Canada	633	277,478
Quebec	409	196,434
Ontario	170	56,631
Manitoba	23	15,606
British Columbia	21	5,407
Other	10	3,400

Similarly in the fur goods, foundation garment, and fabric glove industries, approximately 60% of the firms were in Quebec. Thirty per cent of the fur goods manufacturers and approximately 40% of both the foundation garment and hat and glove firms were in Ontario.

IMPORTS

In 1964, the value of clothing imported into Canada was $64 million; $22 million of which was for knitted goods (see Table 16). Eight categories of garments accounted for over $46 million (see Table 17):

Sweaters and sweatshirts	$10.8 million
Blouses and shirts	$ 8.6 million
Pants and slacks	$ 8.2 million
Headwear	$ 4.3 million
Overcoats and outdoor jackets	$ 4.0 million
Gloves and mittens	$ 3.8 million
Dresses and jumpers	$ 3.4 million
Knitted suits and dresses	$ 3.3 million

Garments from five countries comprised 75% of the clothing imported into Canada (see Table 18). Japan was the main foreign source, contributing clothing valued at $12.8 million, approximately one quarter of which was for cotton goods. Garments from the United States were valued at $10.8 million while those from the United Kingdom were valued at $9.5 million. Sweaters accounted for over $3 million of the imports from the United Kingdom. From Hong Kong and Italy respectively, Canada imported garments valued at $8.3 million and $7.1 million.

Clothing cleared at customs' ports in the four western provinces in 1963, was valued at $8.3 million (see Table 19) of which $3.4 million or 41% was for knitted goods. These figures include only those articles which were cleared through customs' ports sited in the four western provinces. They do not include goods that entered the country in eastern provinces for subsequent sale in the west. The figures for imports into Western Canada should therefore be considered as minimum values.

Clothing cleared through British Columbia ports in 1963 was

valued at $5.3 million, or 64% of the western total. The value for Alberta was $1.2 million, for Saskatchewan $160 thousand, and for Manitoba $1.6 million.

All garments entering the country are subject to tariffs. The Canadian Tariff consists, in the main, of three sets of Tariff Rates - British Preferential, Most Favored Nation, and the General Rate. The rate applicable to a particular garment is determined by the tariff agreement between two countries and by type of material from which the garment is made. British Preferential rates range from 15% for fur goods to 27 1/2% for garments made of material having silk as the main component. Most Favored Nation rates range from 20% for plastic and synthetic resin goods to 35% for knitted wear. The General Rate varies from 30% for plastic and synthetic resin goods to 55% for many different articles.

EXPORTS

Canada's clothing exports in 1964 were valued at $17.6 million - a 100% increase from 1962 (See Table 20). The largest individual component was fur goods apparel with a value of $6.2 million while knitted goods accounted for $4.9 million or 28% of this value.

By country of destination, exports to the United States and the United Kingdom comprised over one half of the total; the respective values being $5.1 million and $4.4 million (See Table 21). Switzerland imported garments valued at $2.5 million, $2.3 million of which was for fur goods apparel. West Germany imported $1.6 million worth of clothing from Canada.

A P P E N D I X II

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS USED IN ESTIMATING THE MARKET FOR CLOTHING IN THE FOUR WESTERN PROVINCES - 1963

1. The base figures for the estimate were obtained from "Urban Family Expenditure 1959" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
2. It was assumed that expenditures for clothing were the same for urban and rural families.
3. Those persons not classified in families by Dominion Bureau of Statistics were ignored.
4. To the value of Canadian production of garments was added the value of imports into Canada for 1959. From this was subtracted the value of exports for the same year. A flat mark-up of 50% was then applied to convert the total value to retail dollars. This final value was compared to the value obtained by multiplying the dollar figures for clothing expenses given in "Urban Family Expenditure" by the number of families in Canada. The two values were within 3% of each other. This result appeared to justify the assumptions made under 2. and 3.
5. Expenditures for clothing on the prairie provinces were increased by 33% from 1959 to 1963. An increase of 25% was used for British Columbia. Personal income during the same period increased, at a slightly slower rate, from $7,192 million in 1959 for all four provinces to $9,116 million in 1963. It was assumed that a relationship existed between personal income and family clothing expenditures. It was further assumed that the increased expenditure could be equally distributed among all garment types.
6. Following past trends of family formations, the number of families on the prairie provinces was increased from 733,000 in 1961 to 750,000 in 1963. Similarly, families in British Columbia were increased from 394,000 in 1961 to 417,000 in 1963.
7. The estimated market for clothing in retail dollars was thus obtained by multiplying the estimated yearly expenditure for clothing per family by the estimated number of families.

TABLE 6

CLOTHING MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN ALBERTA, 1964

Size of firm is indicated by following code:

A.	1 to 5 employees	E.	51 to 100 employees
B.	6 to 15 employees	F.	101 to 200 employees
C.	16 to 25 employees	G.	201 to 500 employees
D.	26 to 50 employees	H.	501 to 1,000 employees

Knitwear Plants --

(B) White Ram Knitting Co. Ltd., Calgary
(A) Judith Knitting Salon*, Calgary
(B) Cloverdale Knitting Mill, Edmonton
(A) Christie's Knitwear Ltd.*, Edmonton
(A) Kim Knit Mfg. Co.*, Lethbridge

Men's Clothing --

(A) Hollmar Sportswear*, Calgary
(A) Calberta Manufacturing Ltd.,* Calgary
(D) Sprung-Clindinin Ltd., Calgary
(D) Westmount Manufacturing Ltd., Calgary
(B) Caravan Manufacturing Ltd.*, Calgary
(C) The Hatchwear Uniform Co. Ltd., Calgary
(B) B.W. Sportswear Mfg. Co., Edmonton
(H) The Great West Garment Co. Ltd., Edmonton
(C) Holland Mfg. Co. Ltd., Edmonton
(D) LaFleche Bros. Ltd., Edmonton
(F) Parker Sportswear Co. Ltd., Edmonton
(B) Reynolds Mfg. Co. Ltd., Edmonton
(D) Stylemaster Apparel Ltd., Edmonton
Edmonton Sportswear Mfg. Co.*, Edmonton
Hallmark Garments Mfg. Ltd.,* Edmonton

Women's Clothing --

(C) The Hatchwear Uniform Co. Ltd., Calgary
(A) Matt Fisher Productions Ltd., Calgary
(D) The Emery Co. Ltd., Edmonton
(A) General Whitewear Uniform Mfgrs. Ltd., Edmonton
(F) White Stag of Canada, Edmonton
(A) Shirley Frocks, Edmonton
(H) The Great West Garment Co. Ltd., Edmonton
(B) Reynolds Mfg. Co. Ltd., Edmonton
(A) Sunny South Garments, Lethbridge

Children's Clothing --

Master Colin*, Andrew
(H) Great West Garment Co. Ltd., Edmonton

Fur Goods Industry --

(A) Rudolf's Furs, Calgary
(B) Edmonton Furriers Ltd., Edmonton

Hat and Cap Industry --

(C) Smithbilt Hats Ltd., Calgary
(C) Holland Mfg. Co. Ltd., Edmonton

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* Indicates new firms in 1964

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 7

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY, ALBERTA
1955 - 1963

		1955	1957	1959	1961	1963*
Establishments	No.	24	26	23	18	21
Employees						
Male	No.	100	130	129	154	300
Female	No.	643	777	878	971	1,376
TOTAL	No.	743	907	1,007	1,125	1,676
Wages - Production Workers	$'000	1,401	1,091	2,227	2,628	3,473
Cost of Fuel and Electricity	$'000	21	26	34	37	43
Cost of Materials Used	$'000	3,283	5,430	5,952	6,661	9,017
Selling Value of Factory Shipments	$'000	7,663	9,405	11,250	12,775	17,897

* Figures for 1963 include knitwear plants

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 8

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE KNITWEAR PLANTS, ALBERTA
1955 - 1963

		1955	1957	1959	1961	1963
Establishments	No.	4	5	3	3	(1)
Employees						
Male	No.	6	6	1	2	
Female	No.	26	31	22	32	
TOTAL	No.	32	37	23	34	
Wages - Production Workers	$.	55,566	65,272	39,242	58,496	
Cost of Fuel and Electricity	$.	1,474	1,811	1,790	1,922	
Cost of Materials Used	$.	106,578	112,646	79,037	93,278	
Selling Value of Factory Shipments	$.	259,599	258,467	167,754	197,987	

(1) Figures for 1963 are confidential.

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 9 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE CLOTHING

			Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario
1	Establishments	No.	22	1,710	712
2		%	.8	64.2	26.7
	Administrative and				
3	Office Employees	No.	126	7,937	4,315
4		%	.9	59.3	32.2
5	Production Workers	No.	1,623	59,433	26,385
6		%	1.7	62.0	27.5
7	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	No.	1,749	67,370	30,700
8		%	1.6	61.7	28.1
9	Salaries	$.	513,837	40,090,554	20,374,569
10		%	.8	60.7	30.9
11	Wages	$.	2,806,726	136,174,742	67,215,737
12		%	1.2	60.3	29.8
13	TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES	$.	3,320,563	176,265,296	87,590,306
14		%	1.1	60.4	30.0
	Cost of Fuel and				
15	Electricity	$.	170,542	2,741,557	1,643,928
16		%	3.4	55.4	33.2
	Cost at Plant of				
17	Materials Used	$.	6,455,358	347,428,290	145,350,364
18		%	1.2	63.7	26.6
	Selling Value of				
19	Factory Shipments	$.	12,054,208	637,417,393	287,232,940
20		%	1.2	62.4	28.1

Percentage figures show the provincial portion of the Canadian total.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
The Manufacturing Industries of Canada,
Catalogue Nos. 31-204 to 31-208

INDUSTRY IN CANADA BY PROVINCE, 1 9 6 1

Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
133	7	21	51	1
5.0	.3	.8	1.9	2
594	49	120	193	3
4.4	.5	.9	1.4	4
5,228	183	1,159	1,307	5
5.5	.2	1.2	1.4	6
5,822	232	1,279	1,500	7
5.3	.2	1.2	1.4	8
2,952,174	262,685	698,240	875,981	9
4.5	.4	1.0	1.3	10
12,165,848	477,419	2,686,166	3,395,717	11
5.4	.2	1.2	1.4	12
15,118,022	740,104	3,384,406	4,171,698	13
5.2	.3	1.2	1.4	14
201,664	19,288	39,024	84,166	15
4.1	.4	.8	1.7	16
29,400,531	1,415,494	6,423,303	6,424,425	17
5.4	.3	1.2	1.2	18
51,418,058	2,858,409	12,973,152	12,712,908	19
5.0	.3	1.3	1.3	20

TABLE 10

POPULATION GROWTH IN CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
1954 - 1964

	1954	1964	Percentage Increase
	'000	'000	%
Canada	15,287	19,237	25.8
British Columbia	1,295	1,738	34.2
Alberta	1,057	1,432	35.5
Saskatchewan	873	943	8.0
Manitoba	823	958	16.4
Total- Western Canada	4,048	5,071	25.3
Quebec and Ontario	9,503	12,148	27.8
Maritimes	1,709	1,977	15.7

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 11

PERSONAL INCOME - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1954 - 1964

	1954	1964	Percentage Increase
	(Millions of Dollars)		%
Canada	18,421	35,019	90.1
British Columbia	1,911	3,614	89.1
Alberta	1,309	2,568	96.2
Saskatchewan	809	1,587	96.2
Manitoba	927	1,721	85.7
Total- Western Canada	4,956	9,490	91.5
Ontario and Quebec	12,044	22,941	90.5
Maritimes	1,369	2,458	79.5

Source: National Accounts - Income and Expenditure,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Catalogue No. 13-201.

TABLE 12

ALBERTA REGULATION 75/62

THE ALBERTA LABOUR ACT

BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ORDER No. 17 (1962) GOVERNING MINIMUM WAGES IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY

(O.C. 245/62)

(*Filed February* 21, 1962)

The Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, pursuant to sections 19, 20 and 24 of The Alberta Labour Act, is pleased to approve Board of Industrial Relations Order No. 17 (1962) Governing Minimum Wages in the Garment Industry in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Order,

(a) "Garment Industry" means all work in connection with the manufacturing from cloth of wearing apparel;

(b) "inexperienced employee" means a female employee who has had less than eight (8) weeks employment in the Garment Industry.

2. This Order applies to all inexperienced employees employed in the Garment Industry and to their employers.

3. The Board, on the application of an employer, may issue a permit to the employer permitting the employer to pay wages to inexperienced employees at a rate less than the minimum wage.

4. Where a permit is issued under the provisions of section 3 the employer shall not pay an inexperienced employee wages less than

(a) in centres of over 5,000 population

(i) Twenty eight dollars ($28.00) per week for the first four (4) weeks the employee is employed in the garment industry,

(ii) Thirty dollars ($30.00) per week for the second four (4) weeks the employee is employed in the garment industry;

(b) in all other parts of the Province

(i) Twenty-four dollars ($24.00) per week for the first four (4) weeks the employee is employed in the garment industry,

(ii) twenty-six dollars ($26.00) per week for the second four (4) weeks the employee is employed in the garment industry.

5. The total number of inexperienced employees employed by the employer shall not exceed 25% of the total number of employees of the employer employed in the garment industry except where the total number of employees is less than four (4), one (1) inexperienced employee may be employed.

6. This order becomes operative on and after the date of its publication in *The Alberta Gazette.*

TABLE 13

WORK CLOTHING AND SPORTSWEAR[1].
PIECE OR INCENTIVE WORK
(October 1, 1964)

AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME EARNINGS PER HOUR

	Industry	Quebec	Montreal	Ontario
	$	$	$	$
Cutter	2.22	-	-	2.18
Final Examiner (Inspector), Female	1.03	.93	-	1.26
Finish Presser	1.94	1.86	1.92	2.53
Sewing Machine Operator, Female	1.16	1.09	1.20	1.23
Standard Hours Per Week	40.6	41.5	41.2	40.6

	Toronto	Manitoba	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$
Cutter	2.16	1.83	2.05	2.10
Final Examiner (Inspector), Female	1.25	.89	-	-
Finish Presser	2.68	1.83	-	-
Sewing Machine Operator, Female	1.46	1.10	1.23	1.47
Standard Hours Per Week	40.7	40.0	40.0	40.0

1. Work Clothing and Sportswear - Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of overalls, work pants, work shirts, industrial garments, washable service apparel, and sportswear.

Source: Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario. June 22, 1965.

TABLE 14

WORK CLOTHING AND SPORTSWEAR[1].
TIME WORK
(October 1, 1964)

AVERAGE WAGE RATE PER HOUR

	Industry	Quebec	Montreal	Ontario
	$	$	$	$
Cutter	1.85	1.76	1.90	1.87
Final Examiner (Inspector), Female	.94	.89	.92	1.06
Finish Presser	1.39	1.20	1.45	1.99
Labourer	.94	.89	-	1.30
Mechanic (Machine Repairman)	2.06	1.93	-	2.28
Sewing Machine Operator, Female	.94	.94	1.11	1.04
Standard Hours Per Week	40.6	41.5	41.2	40.6

	Toronto	Manitoba	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$
Cutter	1.97	1.53	2.08	2.10
Final Examiner (Inspector), Female	1.14	.88	-	1.16
Finish Presser	2.04	1.54	-	1.51
Labourer	-	-	-	-
Mechanic (Machine Repairman)	-	1.96	-	-
Sewing Machine Operator, Female	1.12	.87	-	1.18
Standard Hours Per Week	40.7	40.0	40.0	40.0

1. Work Clothing and Sportswear - Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of overalls, work pants, work shirts, industrial garments, washable service apparel, and sportswear.

Source: Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario. June 22, 1965.

TABLE 15 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELLING VALUE OF FACTORY SHIPMENTS

		CANADA		QUEBEC		ONTARIO	
		Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
		No.	$'000	No.	$'000	No.	$'000
	KNITWEAR PLANTS						
1	Hosiery Mills	166	75,679	114	48,570	47	26,323
2	Other Knitwear Plants	192	143,617	92	67,232	84	63,802
3	Total	358	219,296	206	114,802	131	90,125
	CLOTHING FACTORIES						
	Men's Clothing Industry -						
4	Men's Clothing Factories	488	279,089	275	154,395	128	80,280
5	Men's Clothing Contractors	136	15,345	122	14,008	13	949
	Women's Clothing Industry -						
6	Women's Clothing Factories	633	277,478	409	196,434	170	56,631
7	Women's Clothing Contractors	184	14,261	167	12,559	16	1,698
8	Children's Clothing Industry -	182	73,256	136	59,259	40	11,470
9	Fur Goods Industry -	444	59,554	262	36,434	129	16,357
10	Hat and Cap Industry -	130	31,475	63	16,600	49	11,951
11	Foundation Garment Industry -	42	35,842	26	22,657	16	13,185
	Other Clothing Industry -						
12	Fabric Glove Industry	13	5,733	8	3,997	5	1,737
13	Miscellaneous Clothing	55	9,503	36	6,273	15	2,851
14	Total	2,307	801,535	1,504	522,615	581	197,108
15	GRAND TOTAL	2,665	1,021,831	1,710	637,417	712	287,233

* Confidential.
** Includes women's clothing contractors.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Catalogue Nos. 31-204 to 31-208

FOR PRINCIPAL SEGMENTS OF THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE, 1 9 6 1

MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	Firms	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	
No.	$'000	No.	$'000	No.	$'000	No.	$'000	
2)	1,348	-	-	-	-			1
2)		-	-	3	198			2
4	1,348	-	-	3	198	*	*	3
51	24,488	1)	-	9	10,456	17	6,829	4
-	-	-)	-	-	-	-	-	5
23	15,606	2)		6)		21	5,407	6
-	-	-)		-)		1		7
6	2,528	-)		-)				8
35	5,027	4)	2,858	2)	2,319	9	382	9
12)		-)		1)		2)		10
-)		-)		-)		-)	94**	11
)	2,421	)		)		)		
-)		-)		-)		-)		12
2)		-)		-)		1)		13
129	50,070	7	2,858	18	12,775	51	12,713	14
133	51,418	7	2,858	21	12,973	51	12,713	15

TABLE 16

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CLOTHING IMPORTED INTO CANADA
1964

	Quantity No.	Value $
Underwear	4,258,131	1,334,718
Sleepwear	2,506,924	2,049,834
Bathing suits except knitted	206,532	350,911
Blouses	4,402,136	2,346,163
Overcoats and outdoor jackets	843,713	3,953,741
Dresses and jumpers	485,168	3,382,422
Sports coats and blazers	18,420	172,645
Overalls	90,334	124,613
Pants and breeches	5,523,111	6,442,785
Raincoats	1,145,347	690,396
Shirts cotton except knitted	6,029,727	4,580,709
Shirts synthetic fibres except knitted	2,146,508	1,576,975
Shirts except knitted n.o.p.	19,653	75,794
Shorts outerwear except knitted	1,294,161	748,743
Skirts except knitted	36,351	208,909
Suits fine slack sport except knitted	40,616	1,185,480
Outerwear sets wmn girls except knit	597,493	659,683
Pants slacks wmn girls except knit	1,793,940	1,714,744
Scarves shawls stoles woven fabric	1,705,513	961,238
Outerwear except knitted n.e.s.	2,069,531	2,194,382
Suits and dresses knitted	277,773	3,354,840
Sweaters and cardigans	2,232,315	9,042,520
Shirts sweatshirts knit cotton	4,031,686	1,480,339
Shirts sweatshirts knitted n.e.s.	171,767	313,731
Outerwear knitted n.e.s.	1,778,735	3,181,630
Hosiery men's and boys' doz. pr.	256,959	1,653,948
Hosiery seamless or full fashion doz. pr.	39,474	270,252
Hosiery womens and girls n.e.s. doz. pr.	27,809	137,493
Hosiery childrens and infants doz. pr.	77,151	272,907
Headwear doz.	1,388,658	4,283,657
Gloves and mittens doz. pr.	954,679	3,801,144
Fur goods apparel	8,065	191,531
Miscellaneous apparel n.e.s.	-	558,946
Foundation garments	1,216,821	726,544
Total Value of Imports		64,024,367

Source: Imports by Commodity, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 65-007

TABLE 17

SELECTED ITEMS OF CLOTHING IMPORTED INTO CANADA
1963 - 1964

Items	1963 Value $	1964 Value $
Sweaters	8,353,513	9,042,520
Pants and breeches, men's	4,800,309	6,442,785
Shirts	4,968,556	6,233,478
Headwear	4,059,991	4,283,657
Overcoats and outdoor jackets	2,640,985	3,953,741
Gloves and mittens	3,113,238	3,801,144
Dresses and jumpers	3,309,850	3,382,322
Suits and dresses, knitted	2,859,840	3,354,840
Blouses	1,260,133	2,346,163
Hosiery	2,210,700	2,334,600
Sleepwear	1,816,085	2,049,834
Sweatshirts	1,466,937	1,794,070
Pants and slacks, women's	1,613,431	1,714,744
Underwear	1,096,648	1,334,718
Total Value of Selected Items	43,570,216	52,068,616
Total Value of All Imports	54,075,082	64,024,367

Source: Imports by Commodity, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 65-007.

TABLE 18

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN FOR CLOTHING IMPORTED INTO CANADA
1963 - 1964

Country of Origin	1963 $	1964 $
Japan	10,873,898	12,774,581
United States	10,624,822	10,781,779
United Kingdom	8,482,841	9,483,815
Hong Kong	6,790,085	8,301,131
Italy	6,289,594	7,084,098
France	1,992,743	2,329,915
Taiwan	1,883,468	2,552,881
West Germany	1,126,581	1,342,586
Switzerland	917,802	945,183
Total	48,981,834	55,595,969

Source: Imports by Country, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 65-006.

TABLE 19

VALUE OF CLOTHING CLEARED AT CUSTOMS' PORTS IN THE FOUR WESTERN PROVINCES-1963

	Manitoba	Sask-atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Hosiery, men's and boys'	60,985	10,614	42,356	90,094	204,049
Hosiery, seamless or full fashion	13,118	408	2,339	13,357	29,222
Hosiery, women's and girls	26,282	-	6,863	8,576	41,721
Hosiery, children's and infants	16,937	944	4,268	14,841	36,990
Gloves and mittens	59,983	6,960	26,758	141,507	235,208
Suits and dresses, knitted	36,377	8,176	28,661	364,222	437,436
Sweaters and cardigans	345,115	59,305	299,868	1,384,585	2,088,873
Shirts and sweatshirts	23,666	2,334	13,062	107,482	146,544
Foundation garments	12,153	1,046	17,565	16,945	47,709
Sleepwear	16,453	2,153	16,077	276,570	311,253
Blouses	84,724	1,424	9,647	109,384	205,179
Dresses and jumpers	94,383	13,462	38,931	176,881	323,657
Overcoats and windbreakers	42,938	3,620	48,132	253,962	348,652
Sportscoats and blazers	8,731	331	16,784	60,993	86,839
Overalls	28,703	3,695	37,765	2,438	72,601
Pants and breeches	117,229	11,912	172,189	497,666	798,996
Raincoats	6,335	930	8,627	110,374	126,266
Shirts	55,369	13,334	152,886	742,330	963,919
Shorts, outerwear	18,294	457	2,347	24,115	45,213
Skirts	3,366	146	5,402	21,716	30,630
Suits	23,355	215	21,278	126,638	171,486
Outerwear sets women's	18,037	377	1,644	23,937	43,995
Pants and slacks, women's	217,184	1,414	59,367	116,992	394,957
Outerwear, other	125,713	11,321	113,878	447,330	698,242
Fur Goods	18,234	-	783	4,551	23,568
Scarves, and shawls	34,511	1,214	7,740	21,110	64,575
Headwear	120,980	4,208	70,933	157,335	353,456
Total	1,629,155	160,000	1,226,150	5,315,931	8,331,236

Note: These figures do not include values for garments entering the country in eastern provinces for subsequent sale in the west.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 20

VALUE OF CLOTHING EXPORTED FROM CANADA
1963 - 1964

	1963	1964
	$	$
Knitted Goods		
Underwear	311,475	271,013
Sweaters, cardigans, pullovers	352,552	393,278
Outerwear, n.e.s. knitted	561,358	1,576,641
Hosiery, Seamless or Full-fashioned	1,183,113	1,575,835
Hosiery, n.e.s.	75,348	93,377
Gloves and mittens, n.e.s.	690,171	953,346
Total	3,174,017	4,863,490
Other Clothing		
Sleepwear	154,860	159,322
Dresses, except knitted	250,866	297,872
Pants, breeches, men's, boy's	109,303	102,374
Shirts, except knitted	504,082	595,817
Skirts, except knitted	114,526	138,790
Suits, fine slack, sport, except knitted	191,876	231,952
Overcoats and ourdoor jackets	2,656,174	3,368,000
Outerwear, n.e.s. except knitted	1,048,270	840,001
Headwear	202,373	199,464
Girdles and corselettes	95,705	133,922
Brassieres and bandeaux bras	196,122	489,412
Fur Goods, apparel	4,074,851	6,227,931
Total	9,599,008	12,784,857
Total Value	12,773,025	17,648,347

Source: Exports by Commodities, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 65-004.

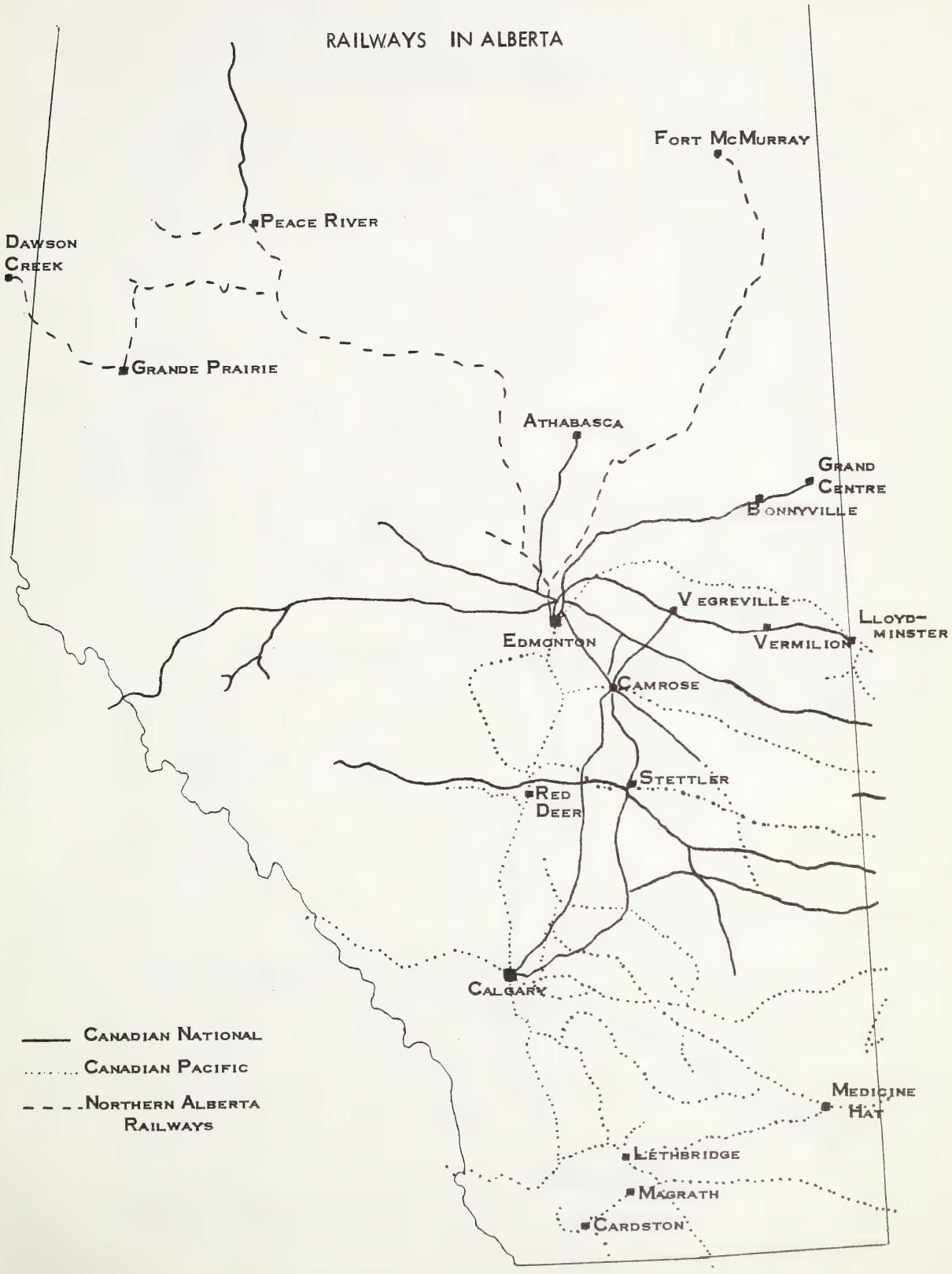
TABLE 21

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION FOR CLOTHING EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1964

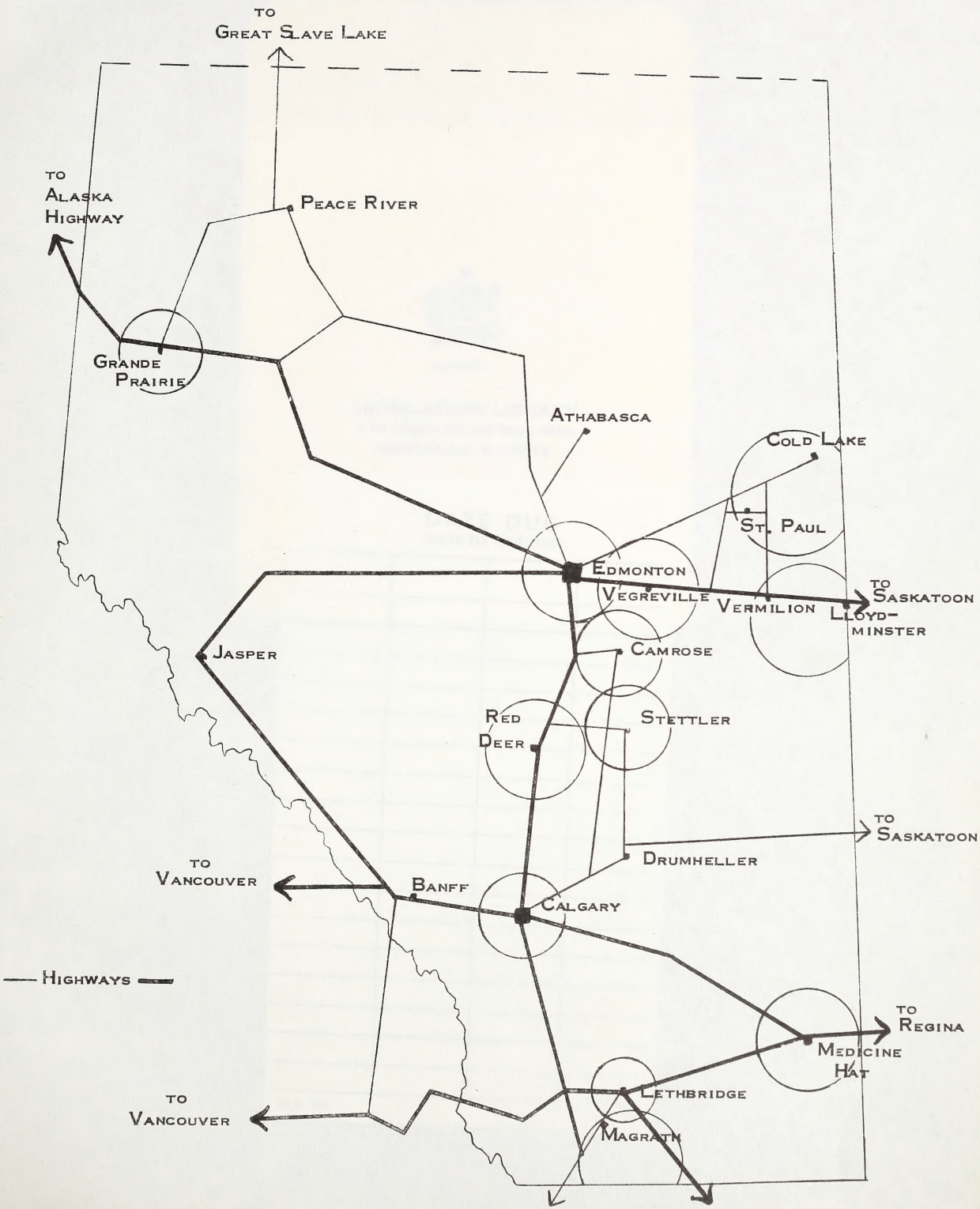
	Value		Value
	$		$
United States	5,056,296	Jamaica	730,456
United Kingdom	4,426,077	Australia	729,767
Switzerland	2,492,828	Total Value - Six Countries	15,020,486
West Germany	1,585,062	Total Value - All Exports	17,648,347

Source: Exports by Countries, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 65-003.

RAILWAYS IN ALBERTA



HIGHWAYS IN ALBERTA



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